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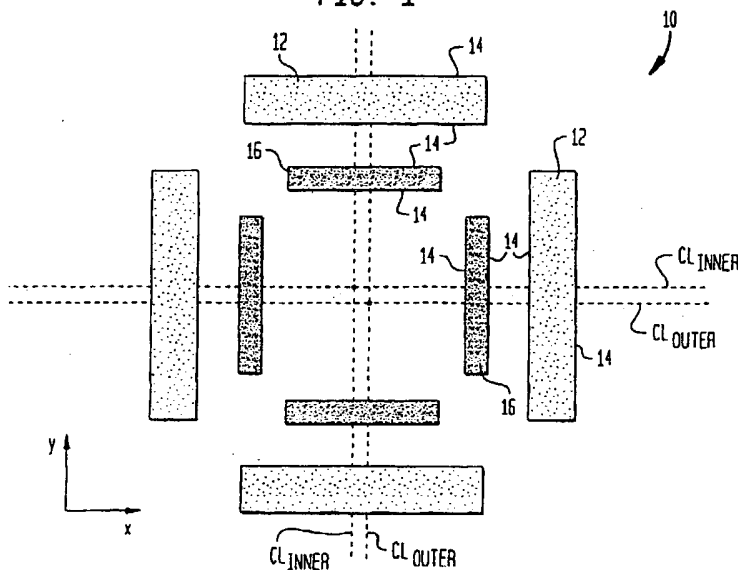
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## (54) Method and apparatus for improved inspection measurements

(57) A method for reducing measurement error includes the steps of providing an intensity profile for a surface feature, computing an area of a region of the intensity profile enclosed by intensity data of the feature and a threshold on the intensity profile, determining a centroid location of the region and employing the centroid location as a reference point for measuring distances. An apparatus for reducing measurement error includes an intensity measurement device for measuring

intensity differences of surface features. The intensity measurement device has a memory for storing intensity data as a function of position of the surface features to form an intensity profile. A computer or processor for determines areas and centroid locations of regions of the intensity profile enclosed by intensity data of the features and a threshold on the intensity profile, and a measuring device employs the centroid location as a reference point for measuring distances.

FIG. 1



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## Description

[0001] This disclosure relates to inspection measurements and more particularly to a method and apparatus for making inspection measurements with reduced measurement error during integrated circuit fabrication.

[0002] Overlay metrology is used for determining the quality of products, for example, integrated circuits. In particular overlay metrology is used to determine the alignment of critical features which define, for example an integrated circuit device. A misalignment of these features can cause electrical opens or shorts thus destroying product functionality. To ensure integrated circuit (IC) product quality, overlay metrology must be done with high accuracy and precision. Typically, the overlay accuracy and precision is about 3% of minimum pattern or feature size. For example, a 150 nm feature requires an overlay accuracy of  $\pm 5$  nm. A major contributor to measurement uncertainty is the dependency on the feature being measured. For increasingly small scale IC devices, accurate measurement of critical features relies heavily on instruments such as precision microscopes and computer algorithms. For an accurate measurement reading from a microscope, a robust and meaningful computer algorithm is necessary.

[0003] IC devices (chips) are fabricated on a semiconductor substrate wafers. The wafers are usually round while the IC chips are rectangular in shape and positioned in a grid across the wafer. During processing, it is necessary to monitor and align the grid of one level to that of a subsequent level to ensure proper masking and material deposition. This is required to achieve proper chip functionality.

[0004] To monitor and maintain level to level alignment, features are built in to the chip pattern which are viewed with a microscope. These are called overlay measurement structures and are comprised of a bullet (on the aligning level) and a target (the level to be aligned to). Referring to FIG. 1, a top view of a standard overlay metrology structure 10 is shown. Structure 10 includes surface features such as trenches or plateaus 16 below the surface and elevated structures 12 above the surface. Each feature has edges 14 which may be used to measure dimensions between the features for inspection purposes. The illustrative example of FIG. 1 shows a structure 12 as a bullet and a trench structure 16 as a target. To further illustrate structure 10, a cross-sectional view is provided in FIG. 2.

[0005] To differentiate between edges 14 and therefore mark centerlines, typically an optical microscope, scanning electron microscope or atomic force microscope is used where reflected light or electrons are recorded by a photosensor or electron sensitive device and an intensity profile of the structure is produced (or in the case of atomic microscopy stylus deflections are used to create the intensity profile). FIG. 3 shows an example of an intensity profile across the bullets and targets in one direction (x or y) across structure 10 (FIGS. 1 and 2). The goal of the measurement in this example is to determine a distance between the centerlines of the bullet and target marks, and hence determine the resultant vector misregistration between the aligning levels (bullet to target).

[0006] The intensity profile indicates edges 14 as a change in intensity. For example, sloped curves 18, 20, 22 and 24 indicate edges 14 for structures 12 (bullet), and sloped curves 26, 28, 30 and 32 indicate edges 14 for trench structures 16 (target). Edges are defined mathematically as the points of inflection or the maximum or minimum from a first derivative calculated from the structure intensity profile. A center distance between edge pairs of the bullet, slope curves 18 and 24 is compared to a center distance between edge pairs of the target, slope curves 26 and 32 to give a misregistration value in either x or y direction. For these edge pairs, the misregistration may be defined as:

$$CL_{bullet\_outer} - CL_{target\_outer}$$

If different edge pairs of the bullet and target are compared, for example, slope curves 20 and 22 relative to 28 and 32, a slightly different misregistration value may result, such that:

$$CL_{bullet\_outer} - CL_{target\_outer} \neq CL_{bullet\_inner} - CL_{target\_inner}$$

[0007] The method described above has disadvantages if asymmetric signals are present. If a different edge pair is used to determine the center lines a different location may result. This occurs due to the intensity profile signal's edge slope variation. The intensity profile signal is never perfectly symmetrical which means the slopes of the edges will be slightly different between the edges and sets of edge pairs. This error is known as centerline shift and has been observed to be on the order of 10 nm  $\sigma$ .

[0008] The invention seeks to provide a method of reducing measuring uncertainty in inspection systems using intensity profiles. The invention also seeks to provide a method for reducing edge slope variations in intensity profiles to better define center points and more accurately determine misregistrations for semiconductor wafers.

[0009] A method for reducing measurement error includes the steps of providing an intensity profile for a surface feature, computing an area of a region of the intensity profile enclosed by intensity data of the feature and a threshold on the intensity profile, determining a centroid location of the region and employing the centroid location as a reference

point for measuring distances.

[0010] In alternate methods for reducing measurement error, the step of providing an intensity profile may further include the steps of providing an energy source for irradiating the surface feature and collecting intensity data by measuring the intensity of reflected radiation from the surface feature. The step of providing an intensity profile may further include the steps of scanning the surface feature to determine intensity differences and collecting intensity data across the surface feature. The step of employing centroid locations and intensity profile areas of two or more surface features to assess a measurement quality may be included. The step of adjusting a focus to provide a better defined intensity profile thereby providing more reduced measurement error may be included. The step of computing the area may further include an iterative numerical integration algorithm.

[0011] A method for reducing measurement uncertainty for reference locations between process steps includes the steps of providing an intensity profile for a first set of features of a first process step and for a second set of features of a second process step, computing areas for regions of the intensity profile enclosed by intensity data of the features and a threshold on the intensity profile, determining a centroid location for the regions, comparing centroid locations from the first set of features to determine a first reference location, comparing centroid locations from the second set of features to determine a second reference location and evaluating a difference between the first and second reference locations to determine a misregistration between the first and second set of features.

[0012] In alternate methods for reducing measurement uncertainty for reference locations between process steps, the step of providing an intensity profile may further include the steps of providing an energy source for irradiating the features and collecting intensity data by measuring the intensity of reflected radiation from the features. The step of providing an intensity profile may further include the steps of scanning the surface feature to determine intensity differences and collecting intensity data across the surface feature. The step of employing centroid locations and intensity profile areas of two or more surface features to assess a measurement quality may be included. The method may further include the step of adjusting a focus to provide a better defined intensity profile thereby providing more reduced measurement error. The step of computing the area may further include an iterative numerical integration algorithm. The first and second reference locations may be center lines between each set of features. The first and second reference locations may be points between each set of features. The first set of features may be substantially symmetrical about a first center point, and the second set of features may be substantially symmetrical about a second center point, and the method may further include the step of measuring the misregistration between the first and second center points.

[0013] An apparatus for reducing measurement error includes an intensity measurement device for measuring intensity differences of surface features, the intensity measurement device having a memory for storing intensity data as a function of position of the surface features to form an intensity profile, computing means for determining areas and centroid locations of regions of the intensity profile enclosed by intensity data of the features and a threshold on the intensity profile, and a measuring device for employing the centroid location as a reference point for measuring distances.

[0014] In alternate embodiments, the intensity measurement device may include an energy source for irradiating the surface features and collecting intensity data by measuring the intensity of reflected radiation from the surface features. The computing means may include a processor. The surface features may be positioned on a semiconductor wafer. The measuring device may include an optical microscope. The intensity measurement device may include a photo-sensor. The measuring device may include a scanning electron microscope. The intensity measurement device may include an electron sensor. The measurement device may be an atomic force microscope.

[0015] For a better understanding of the present invention, and to show how it may be brought into effect, reference will now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a top view of a structure to be measured;

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view of the structure of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a plot of an intensity profile produced by detection of reflected light or electrons across the structure of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is another plot of an intensity profile of trench structures shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is a plot of the intensity profile of FIG. 4 showing area calculation boundaries;

FIG. 6 is a plot of the intensity profile of FIG. 4 showing centroid locations;

FIG. 7 is a plot of the intensity profile of FIG. 4 showing a centerline determined using the centroid locations of FIG. 6;

FIG. 8 is a top view of the structure shown in FIG. 1 having center lines and reference points in accordance with the present invention; and

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of a measuring apparatus in accordance with the present invention.

[0016] The present invention relates to inspection measurements and more particularly, to a method and apparatus for making inspection measurements with reduced measurement error. A method for reducing measuring uncertainty

for inspection systems using intensity profiles includes determining a centroid for a region of the intensity profile. Intensity data recorded by scanning across a wafer surface is recorded and plotted. The region below a baseline threshold is chosen and the area and the centroid for the region are calculated. The centroid for each region is then used to determine mark center lines. Based on the centroid approach the edge slope variations are averaged out and thereby reduced in effect. In the following illustrative example of the present invention reference is made to the drawings based on a Cartesian coordinate system. The coordinate system is defined by x, y and z directions which have been arbitrarily assigned and one skilled in the art understands that these designations may be substituted for one another.

[0017] Referring now in specific detail to the drawings in which like reference numerals identify similar or identical elements throughout the several views, FIG. 4 is an intensity profile of a scan across resist structures 12 and trench structures 16 of FIGS. 1 and 2. Edge slopes 60 through 67 show variations along each edge slope curve. Edge slope curves indicate a change in intensity due to surface features. The change in intensity is evaluated relative to a baseline or threshold intensity 68.

[0018] Referring to FIG. 5, regions 70 through 73 are delineated by edge slopes 60 through 67. Regions 70 through 73 are enclosed by extending threshold 68 over each region (dashed line). Since the intensity profile is plotted in x (or y) and z (Cartesian) coordinates, or may be converted thereto, a technique in accordance with the invention is used to calculate an area for regions 70 through 73. In one embodiment, an iterative numerical integration is used, for example, the Newton method, as is known in the art. In other methods, an area may be calculated by a Trapezoid Rule, also known in the art. In a general case, the area A may be calculated as follows:

$$A_{Region} = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

where a and b are limits along a chosen datum and threshold on the profile as illustratively indicated for region 70 in FIG. 5, and f(x) is a function that yields a value of the ordinate (z value in this case) on a boundary of the region of the intensity profile when an abscissa value (x or y value) is provided. The chosen datum is a reference point for the measured intensity, and is preferably about 0. The threshold is also chosen as a set value of the maximum intensity. The threshold in one embodiment, is chosen to be about 90 % of maximum intensity output from an energy source. Other threshold values, depending on the application, are also useful. Threshold values may be chosen to optimize performance of the invention. For example, the threshold values may be chosen according to user specified settings to define the desired region to integrate over to produce optimal results for specific applications. The intensity profile is developed between the datum and the threshold which may be chosen in accordance with predetermined criteria.

[0019] Referring to FIG. 6, the areas for regions 70 through 73 are calculated above and may be used to determine the value of a centroid for each region. The centroid for each region is calculated as follows. In Cartesian coordinates, the x (or y) and z components of the centroid, denoted as x' (or y') and z' may be calculated according to the following equations:

$$x' = \frac{1}{A} \int_R x dA$$

$$z' = \frac{1}{A} \int_R z dA$$

where A is the area of the region R, x and z are the respective coordinates of each differential piece of area dA. The centroid coordinates can be used to determine a centerline shift for each region for measurement diagnostics. Although Cartesian coordinates are shown other coordinate systems are contemplated. The z component of the centroid, z' may also be calculated as above and used to determine the quality of measurement as described below.

[0020] Centroids 80 through 83 may be used to represent the location of the features on the intensity profile. In this way the variations in edge slope data are minimized and a better reference location is provided.

[0021] Referring to FIG. 7, centroid locations 80 through 83 are compared to determine a first mark center line CL<sub>1</sub> based on the centroids of the target (centroid locations 81 and 82 in this example). A second mark center line CL<sub>2</sub> may be calculated based on the centroids of the bullet (centroid locations 81 and 82 in this example). CL<sub>1</sub> and CL<sub>2</sub> may be compared directly or combined with other reference points to determine misregistration between features or feature patterns.

[0022] Referring to FIG. 8, the first and second mark center lines, CL<sub>1</sub> and CL<sub>2</sub>, may be produced along another symmetry line to intersect at a first mark center C<sub>1</sub>, and the second mark center lines CL<sub>2</sub> may be produced to intersect at an outer mark center C<sub>2</sub>. The first and second mark centers, C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>, are then compared to determine the amount

of overlay misregistration (bullet relative to the target, i.e.  $C_2$  to  $C_1$ ). A more accurate mark center location may be provided by using the centroid calculated for each region. In this way, the edge slope variations are avoided. The method of the present invention allows a single center determination to be carried out without being limited to a constant threshold with the ability to select a datum and threshold and calculate centerlines based on mark centroids. Centerline shift errors caused by conventional methods can be reduced to less than 1 nm.

[0023] Referring to FIG. 9, a measuring apparatus 100 includes a microscope 102, such as a scanning electron microscope, an optical microscope or an atomic force microscope having a stage 104 for positioning a structure 106 to be measured. An energy source 108 irradiates structure 106. A photosensitive device or electron sensitive device 109 collects reflected intensities and stores the data in a storage device 110. Alternately, deflections of a stylus (not shown) may be used to develop intensity profiles and deflection data stored in storage device 110. A processor 112 is used to perform calculations on the data in accordance with the present invention. A monitor 114 may also be included for real-time viewing of structure 106 during operation.

[0024] The centroid of each region may be optimized by tool adjustments to the measuring apparatus. For example, signal comparison may be performed by scanning through focus. More symmetrical signals can be obtained for the intensity profile if, for example, a wafer is placed on stage 104 and moved outside of an isofocal plane as determined by the focus of the microscope 102. In this way, a better focus of surface features may be obtained. This is achieved if stage 104 can scan in the z direction. This method is iterative a first measurement is made. Then an adjustment is made to a focus control 116 (FIG. 9) to change the focus of microscope 102. A second measurement is made and the quality is assessed against the first measurement. If there is an improvement further iterations are performed to further refine the measurement. If there is no improvement further adjustments may be made to improve the quality of the measurement. One criteria for determining the quality of the measurement is to calculate  $z'$  as described above.  $z'$  is the z component of the centroid and is indicated by H's in FIG. 6.  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  are determined for two bullets or in the alternative, two targets and are measured relative to the datum. The closer the values of  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  the better the quality of measurement due to the fact that symmetry is inferred from the areas of the regions and the values of  $H_1$  and  $H_2$ . A registration measurement is taken after the improved measurement has been obtained. In still other preferred methods, the centroid may be adjusted to an optimal position by calculating an optimal centroid location. And adjusted according to the quality determination method described above, i.e. the closer the values of  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  the better the quality of measurement.

[0025] Having described illustrative embodiments for reducing measurement error for inspection measurements (which are intended to be illustrative and not limiting), it is noted that modifications and variations can be made by persons skilled in the art in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that changes may be made in the particular embodiments of the invention disclosed which are within the scope and spirit of the invention as outlined by the appended claims. Having thus described the invention with the details and particularity required by the patent laws, what is claimed and desired protected by Letters Patent is set forth in the appended claims.

## Claims

1. A method for reducing measurement error comprising the steps of:

obtaining an intensity profile for a surface feature;  
calculating an area of a region of the intensity profile enclosed by intensity data of the feature and a threshold on the intensity profile;  
determining a centroid location of the area; and  
employing the centroid location as a reference point for measuring distances.

2. A method for reducing measurement uncertainty for reference locations between process steps comprising the steps of:

providing an intensity profile for a first set of features of a first process step and for a second set of features of a second process step;  
computing areas for regions of the intensity profile enclosed by intensity data of the features and a threshold on the intensity profile;  
determining a centroid location for the regions; and  
comparing centroid locations from the first set of features to determine a first reference location;  
comparing centroid locations from the second set of features to determine a second reference location; and  
evaluating a difference between the first and second reference locations to determine a misregistration between the first and second set of features.

3. The method for reducing measurement uncertainty for reference locations between process steps as recited in claim 2, wherein the step of providing an intensity profile further comprises the steps of:

5 providing an energy source for irradiating the features; and  
collecting intensity data by measuring the intensity of reflected radiation from the features.

4. The method for reducing measurement uncertainty for reference locations between process steps as claimed in one of claims 2 or 3, wherein the first and second reference locations are center lines between each set of features.

- 10 5. The method for reducing measurement uncertainty for reference locations between process steps as claimed in one of claims 2-4, wherein the first and second reference locations are points between each set of features.

- 15 6. The method for reducing measurement uncertainty for reference locations between process steps as claimed in one of claims 2-5, wherein the first set of features are substantially symmetrical about a first center point, and the second set of features are substantially symmetrical about a second center point and further includes the step of measuring the misregistration between the first and second center points.

- 20 7. The method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the step of providing an intensity profile further comprises the steps of:

scanning the features to determine intensity differences; and  
collecting intensity data across the features.

- 25 8. The method as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising the step of adjusting a focus to provide a better defined intensity profile thereby providing a reduced measurement error.

9. The method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the step of computing the area further includes an iterative numerical integration algorithm.

- 30 10. The method as claimed in any preceding claim, employing centroid locations and intensity profile areas of two or more features to assess a measurement quality.

11. An apparatus for reducing measurement error comprising:

35 an intensity measurement device for measuring intensity differences of surface features, the intensity measurement device having a memory for storing intensity data as a function of position of the surface features to form an intensity profile;  
means for determining areas and centroid locations of regions of the intensity profile enclosed by intensity data of the features and a threshold on the intensity profile, and  
40 a measuring device for employing the centroid location as a reference point for measuring distances.

- 45 12. The apparatus for reducing measurement error as recited in claim 11, wherein the intensity measurement device includes an energy source for irradiating the surface features and collecting intensity data by measuring the intensity of reflected radiation from the surface features.

FIG. 1

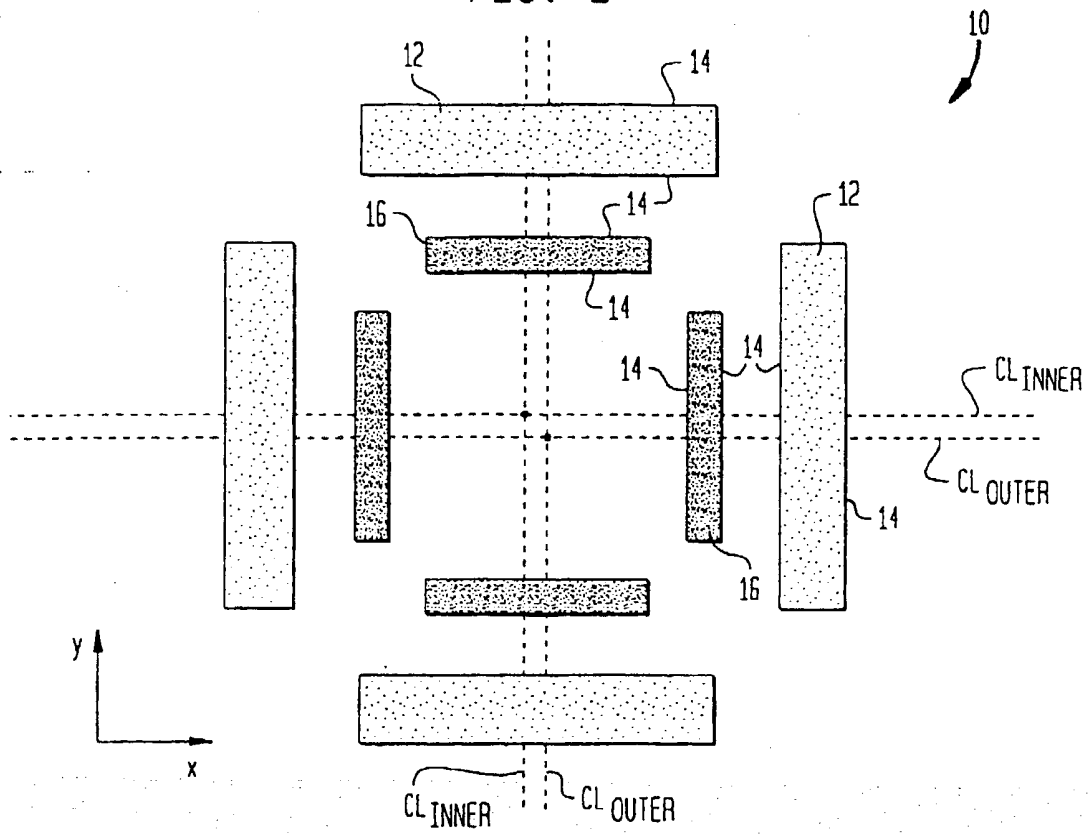


FIG. 2

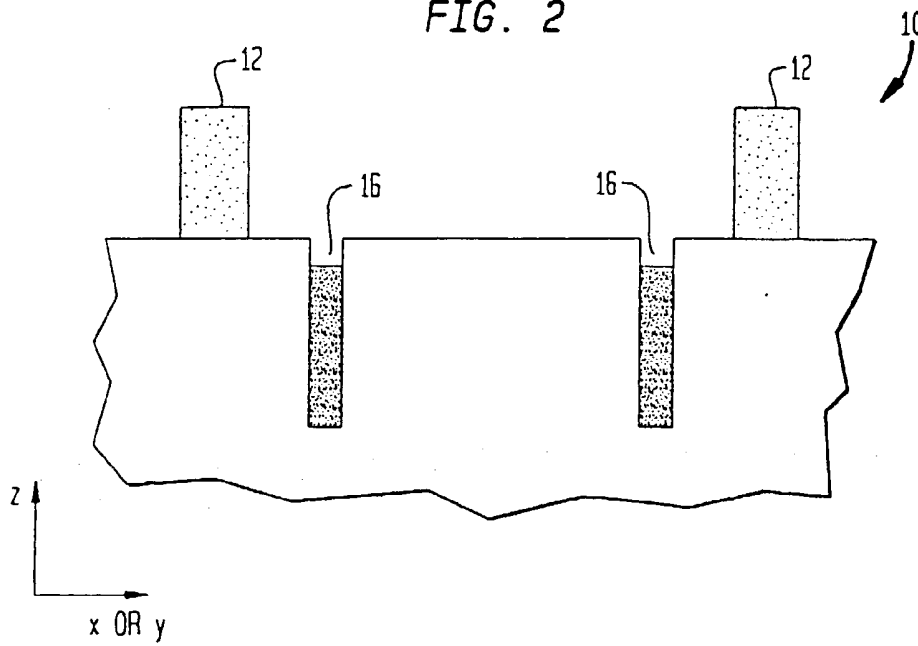


FIG. 3

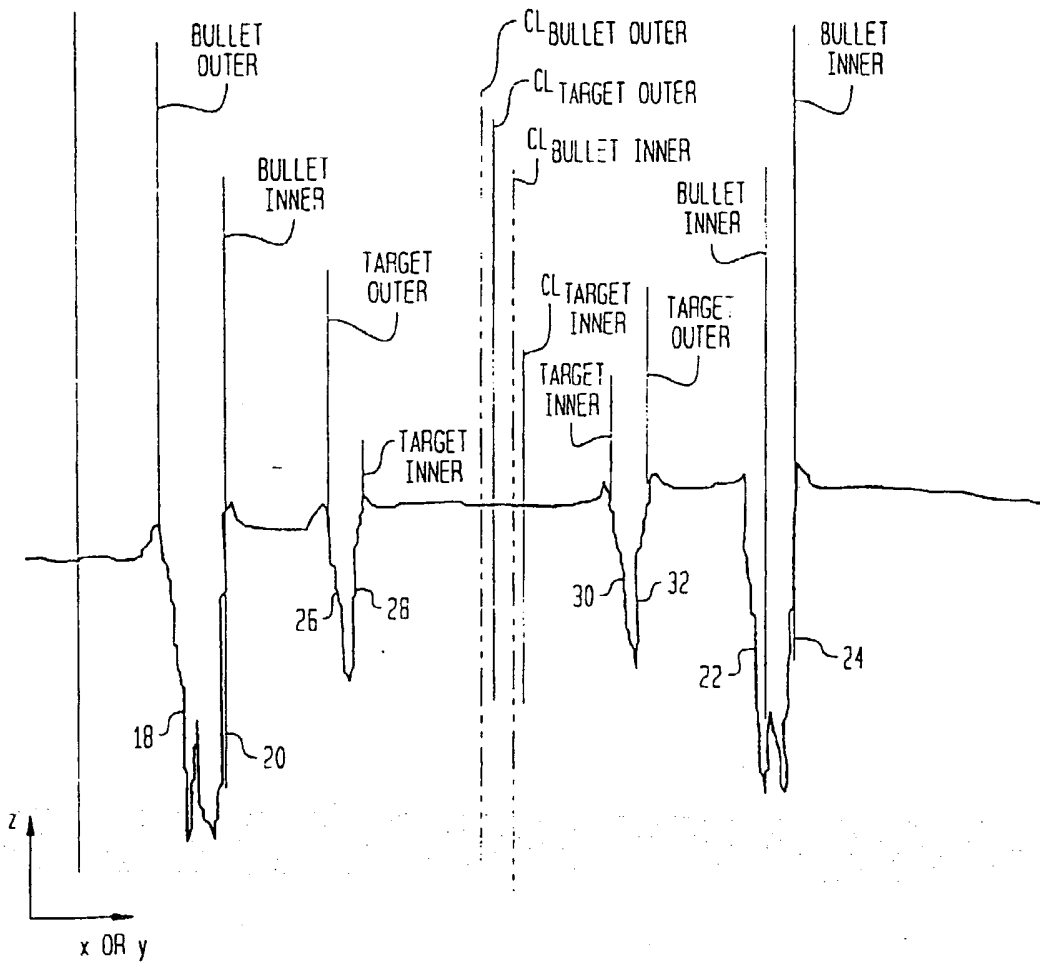


FIG. 4

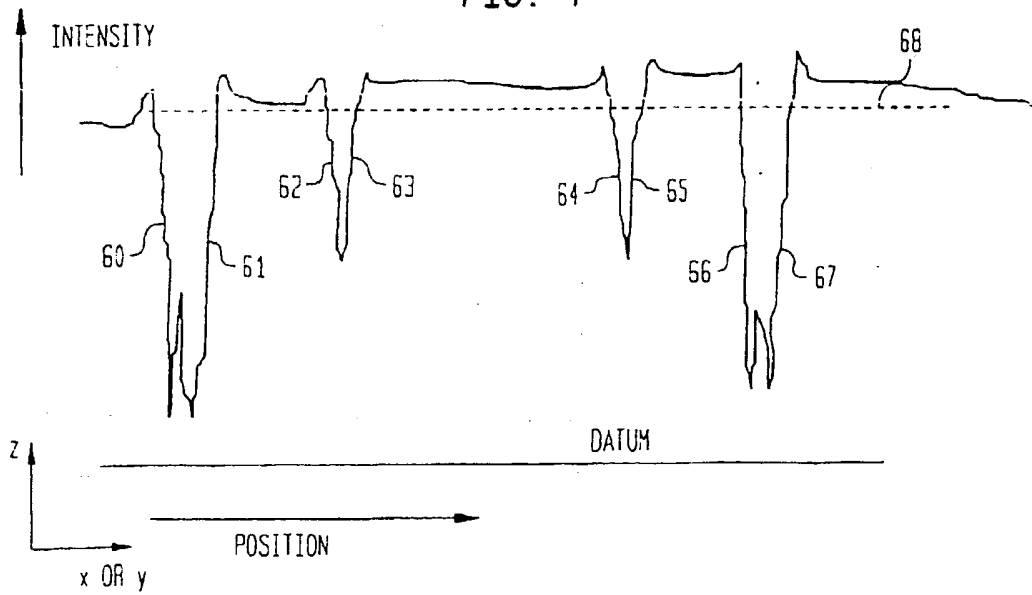




FIG. 5

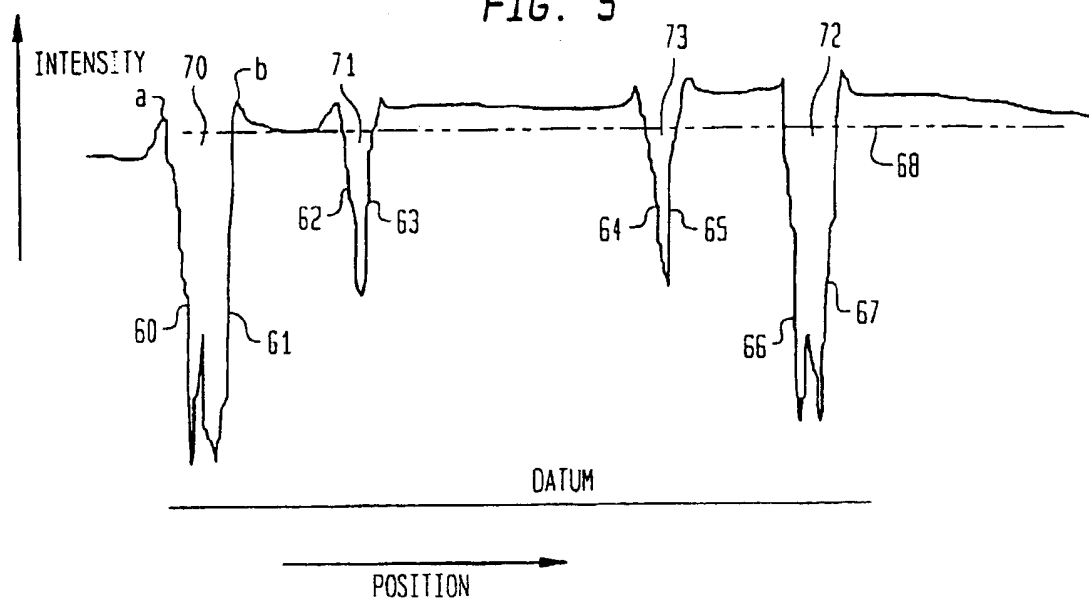


FIG. 6

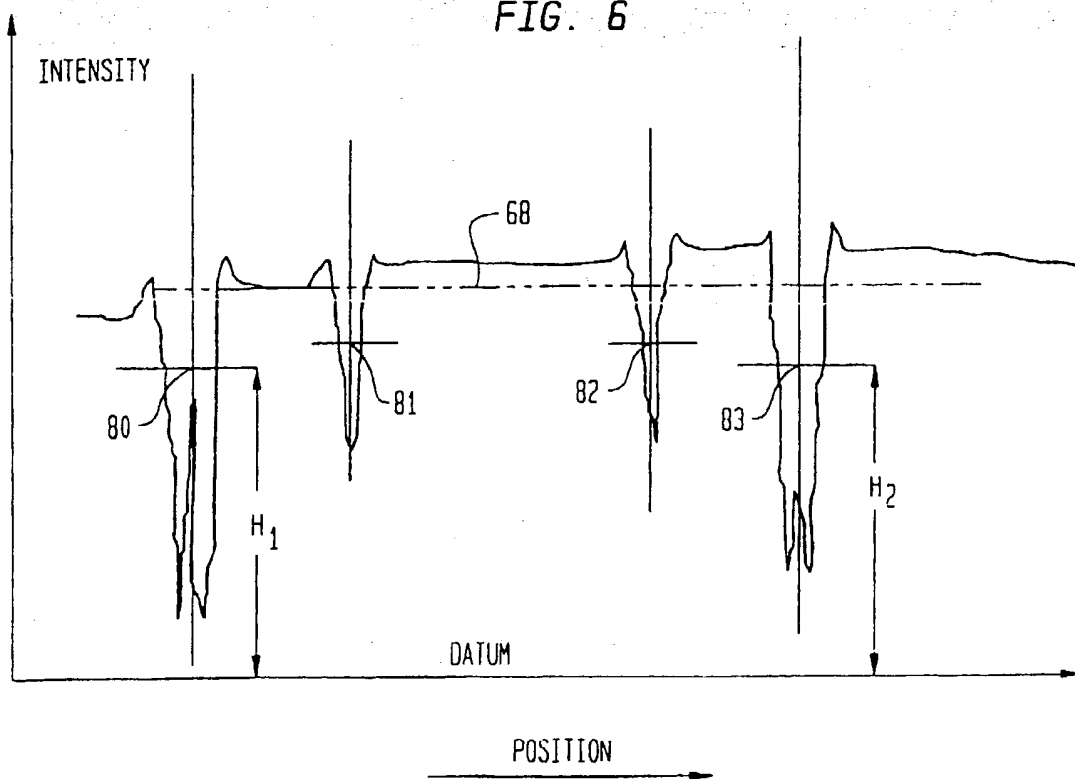


FIG. 7

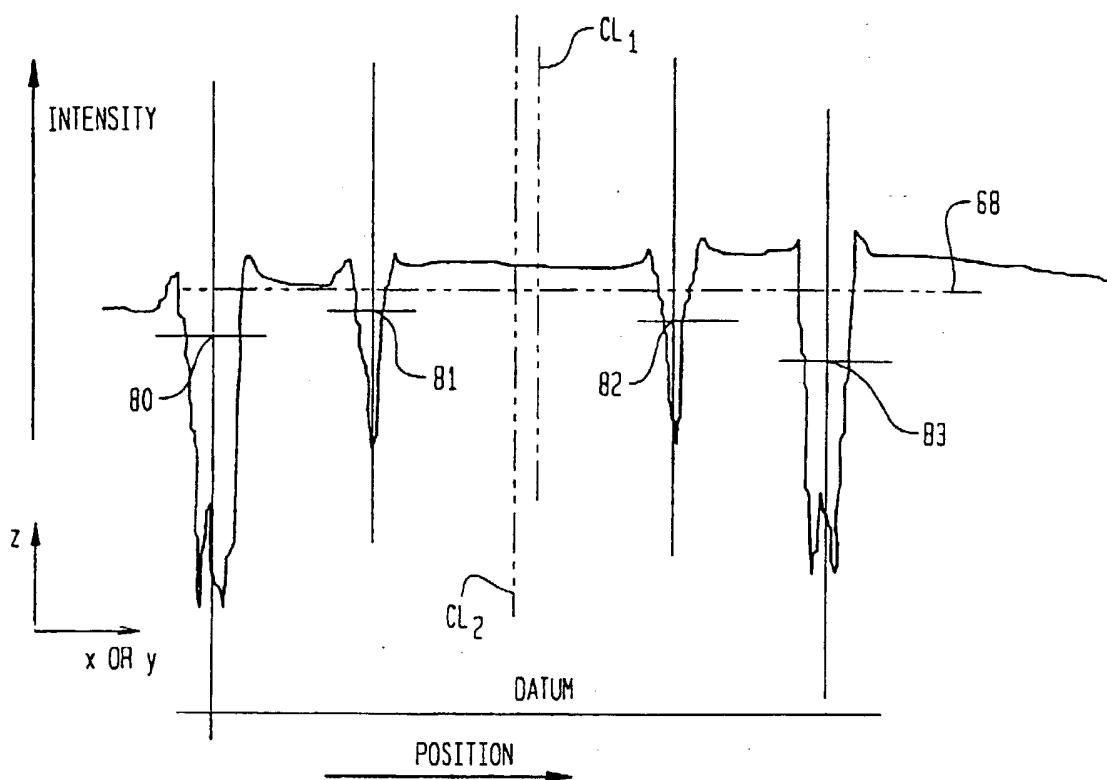


FIG. 8

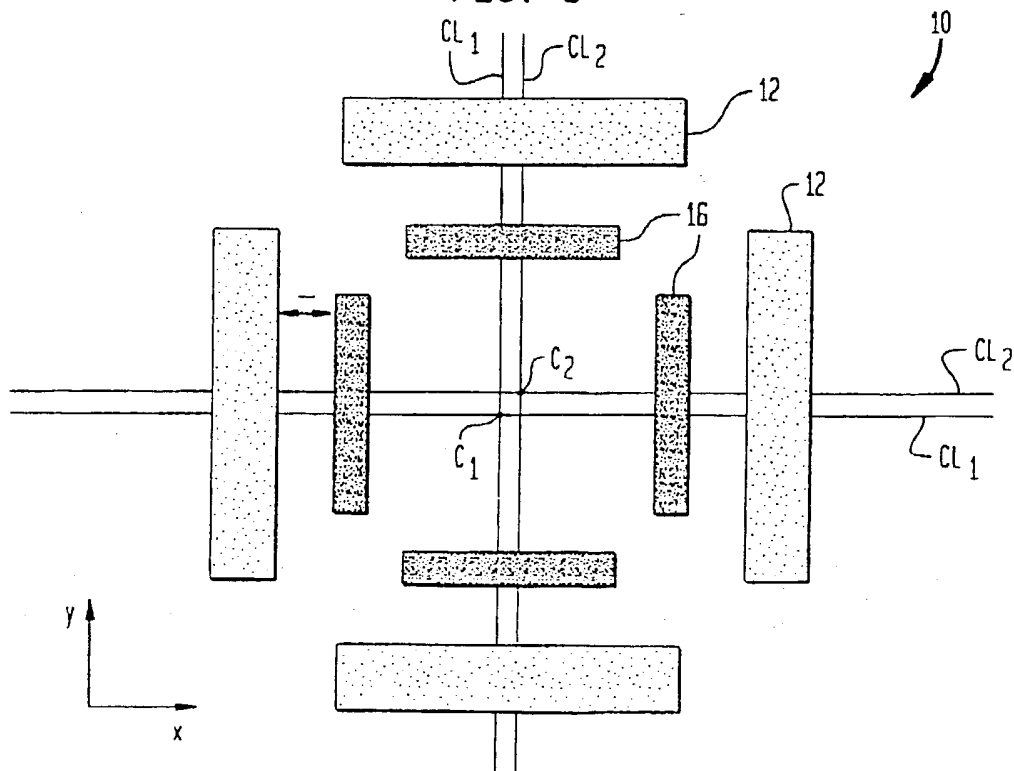
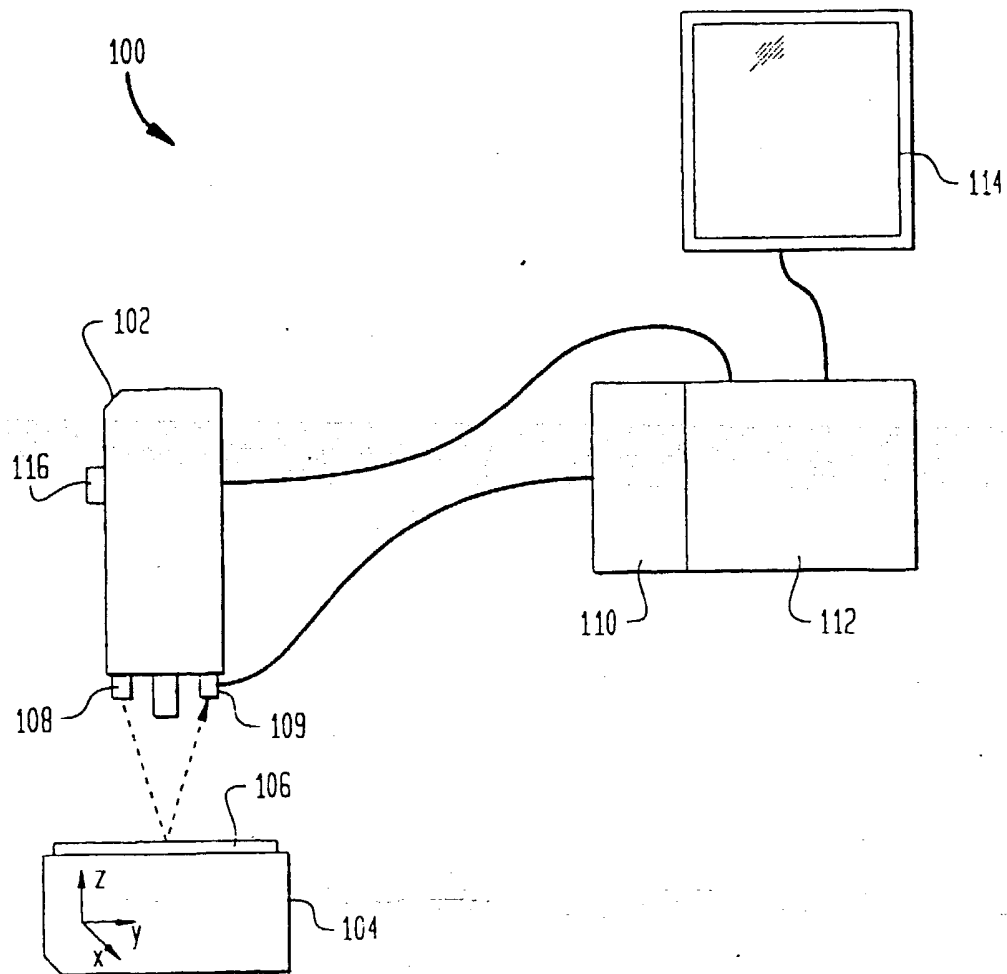
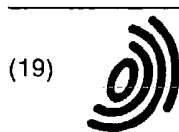


FIG. 9





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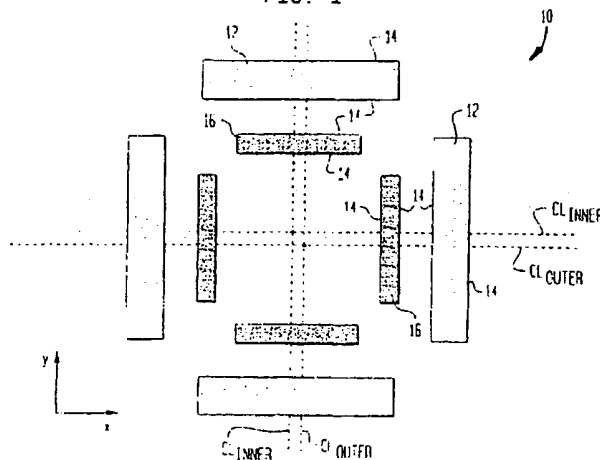
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(57) A method for reducing measurement error includes the steps of providing an intensity profile for a surface feature, computing an area of a region of the intensity profile enclosed by intensity data of the feature and a threshold on the intensity profile, determining a centroid location of the region and employing the centroid location as a reference point for measuring distances. An apparatus for reducing measurement error includes an intensity measurement device for measuring

intensity differences of surface features. The intensity measurement device has a memory for storing intensity data as a function of position of the surface features to form an intensity profile. A computer or processor for determines areas and centroid locations of regions of the intensity profile enclosed by intensity data of the features and a threshold on the intensity profile, and a measuring device employs the centroid location as a reference point for measuring distances.

FIG. 1



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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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EP 99 30 2557

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		5 September 2001	Krametz, E
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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 99 30 2557

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
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